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ITALY MAY ENTER MIGHTY STRUGGLE

By C. F. BERTELLI

Paris, Aug. 31.—Italy is on the eve of entering the world war. The Paris Temps tonight says that Turkey, spurred on by Germany, is ready to attack Greece in order to regain her lost islands and Saloniki.

An Italian war declaration against Turkey must follow inevitably, because Italy would not tolerate the alteration of the Mediterranean equilibrium in favor of an ally of Germany and Austria.

Italy's fleet is ready for immediate action and she has 500,000 men in arms. When four months ago France made her big loan, Turkey professed peaceful intentions, but she has played a double game.

This was first unmasked when Turkey obtained possession of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and appointed the German general, Liman Von Sanders, as commander in chief of her army.

This throws her aggressive plans in bold relief. In the coming new Turko-Italian war Rumania will prevent Bulgaria from taking a hand.

Rome, Aug. 31.—According to the Messagero, the Bulgarian government has informed Serbia that if Rumania will abandon her neutrality in favor of Russia, Bulgaria will do likewise, so that all the Balkan states with the exception of Turkey will be on the side of the triple alliance.

TROOPS ARRIVE ON FRENCH SOIL

London, Aug. 31, 4:47 p. m.—Taken at its face value the French official announcement issued this afternoon, which mentions that the progress of the German right wing has forced the allies to yield further ground, would seem to indicate that the Germans,

notwithstanding repulses, are making daily advances toward Paris.

The statement Sunday of Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British troops, however, spoke of fighting on the French left, but this, according to one report, resulted in the German right being slightly turned.

The Austrian invasion of Russia in the Lublin district, which aroused the apprehension of the allies, has, if Russian dispatches are to be relied upon, been blocked, and the Muscovites claim to have turned the Russian defensive into an offensive action. There is no confirmation of the report that the Russians are in Koenigsberg.

If silence means that there is nothing doing, Sir John French's statement Sunday that the British had not been molested since Wednesday still holds good. Nothing is known by the public in London of new fighting, either in northern or eastern France.

From Canada, India, Australia and South Africa, the British army front will soon receive large reinforcements. Some of these troops are reported already to have landed in France.

In England the recruiting fever has not abated. At Liverpool today a battalion of a thousand business men was filled within an hour, and there was such an overflow that it was decided to enroll a second battalion.

The government has started negotiations, through the American consul at Berlin, for an exchange with Germany and Austria of noncombatant prisoners.

London, Aug. 31.—The French embassy in London tonight announced that desperate fighting had been renewed along the Vosges and in Lorraine. A regiment of German cavalry was completely destroyed.

The Germans are progressing in their attack on the allies' left wing. The Russians are moving forward to the south of Lublin.

GREGG SHORTHAND

Can be learned in four to six months. The Central Business College has not been able to supply half the demand for stenographers and bookkeepers. Every graduate employed. Fall term begins Sept. 1st, day and night classes. Opposite Postoffice. Telephone 764.—Advertisement.

MISSIONARY SEIZED BY FRENCH IS HELD AS A SPY

Salt Lake, Sept. 1.—After being arrested in France as a German spy and subjected to other inconveniences incident to the European war, Lewis Lynne Driggs of Driggs, Ida., a Mormon missionary, arrived in Salt Lake yesterday and declared that the Stars and Stripes never before looked half so good.

Mr. Driggs, who was on a mission in Germany and Switzerland for almost three years, was in Basel, Switzerland, when war was declared. August 5, in an attempt to reach America, he left his trunk in Switzerland, gathered a few belongings in a suitcase and started to Paris on foot. The following day he crossed the French border and during the afternoon boarded seven different trains en route to Paris. But fate was against him. The railway service was continually interrupted and he was able to proceed only a few miles on each train, when they were stopped by the military authorities. On the last train between Troyes and Paris, a party of French army officers noticed the pasters of German hotels on his suitcase and Driggs was subjected to a search. He was taken to a military camp and held for several days. Driggs spoke German fluently. This, with the finding of German literature and maps on which his route home was marked, was considered sufficient evidence for his arrest as a spy.

Passports Useless.

Driggs was taken before various French army officers at Romilly. He explained his movements and produced his passports, but without effect. After considerable argument, he was placed in an automobile and taken to the headquarters of that division of the army at Saizy, twenty-five miles from Romilly, and turned over to the general in charge of a large body of the mobilized forces. There he was placed overnight in an inclosure with a large number of war prisoners, fed in bread and water and given a straw pallet to sleep on. The following day he succeeded in convincing the officers that he was an American citizen on his way home and was placed on a train for Paris. On the trip to Paris he changed trains ten times. Seventy hours were required to make a nine-hour trip.

Upon arrival at Paris, Driggs presented his case before the chief of police and was granted permission to leave the city on a specified train and date. He stood in line at the railway station in Paris twelve hours to get a ticket, but finally reached Dieppe and secured passage across the channel to England.

In Paris, Mr. Driggs said, the majority of the shops were closed, the railway stations being the only busy places. England, he declared, practically all of the business houses were open and traffic moving with little interruption.

Swiss Peaceful. According to Mr. Driggs, all the residents of Switzerland seemed to desire absolute neutrality and although the Austrians have a large population of German descent and the German language is spoken extensively, everything is being done to preserve peace.

On the same train into Salt Lake with Mr. Driggs came two other missionaries from the war zone, Henry W. Hansen of 828 South Second East street and John H. Beeve of 729 Linden avenue, Salt Lake. They also had thrilling experiences in getting to America, but had not such as Driggs.

Among other Salt Lake residents caught in the European war zone heard from yesterday were Miss Gracia Flanders, Miss Kate Nelson and Miss Osterburg. According to a telegram received by Miss Nelson's mother, Mrs. Agnes Nelson of 969 East South Temple street, from Miss Flanders yesterday, the party arrived in New York yesterday morning and will reach Salt Lake the latter part of the week.

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HEROISM OF A WARSHIP'S CREW

Berlin, via Copenhagen to London, Aug. 31, 5:14 p. m.—An eyewitness of the loss of the German cruiser Ariadne and the German torpedo-boat destroyer V 157 in the fighting between British and German warships off Helgoland Friday, relates the following story of the fight.

"The destroyer was surprised in a fog by a large number of British destroyers and submarines. When the speed of the German destroyed became affected by the English shells it turned and confronted the enemy with the intention of fighting to the end. Her engines, however, soon completely failed her, and she was blown up to prevent capture. Her crew continued firing until the boat disappeared beneath the waters."

The narrator acknowledges the efforts of the British seamen to save the German sailors, saying that despite the danger involved they launched their boats for this purpose. "While this was in progress," he continues, "German ships approached the British forces and their boats and the German ships picked up survivors. The cruiser Ariadne arrived and followed the enemy, which retired westward and found another German ship fighting two British battle cruisers of the Lion class which were

greatly superior to the German. "The Ariadne attacked gamely, but a shell struck her boilers, putting half of them out of commission. Despite this the fight continued. The quarter-deck of the Ariadne took fire, but those of her guns that were still capable of being worked continued to fire. The enemy turned westward. "The forecabin of the Ariadne was soon ablaze. Her magazine was flooded, but the gallant vessel was doomed. Her crew was mustered and gave three cheers for the emperor and sang the hymn, 'Germany Above All.' "The sinking of the ship probably was due to the explosion of her magazine. "The enemy vanished and two German ships came up and rescued the survivors, among whom were a great number of wounded. "Three officers and some seventy men were killed."

GERMANS CLAIM THE WAR IS WON

New York, Aug. 31.—Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, after surveying the European situation as revealed in the day's news and in dispatches from Berlin by way of Sayville, L. I., gave an interview which shows that he believes the crisis for Germany is past. The aims of the general staff are attained. France is defeated and the battle-ground in western Europe is in such a condition that Germany can now recall great numbers of troops to meet the Russian invasion, according to Count von Bernstorff's belief.

A resume of the ambassador's views follows: 1. The war is won. The coalition has been defeated in western Europe. German defeat on land is now out of the question.

2. The aims of the German general staff have been attained. The allies have been so badly and so suddenly worsted that Germany is free to withdraw, as she has begun to do, great numbers of men to ward off the Russian invasion.

3. The defeat on the seas is annulled, with the proviso that the defeat was to have been expected, since the German navy has always been meant simply to defend the coast line, and that if the English assumed the growing navy was meant for any other purpose they labored under a sadly mythical conception.

4. The German did not begin the war. She did not want the war. She is ready for peace at any moment.

5. Germany's victory means a great advance of democracy in the empire. The nation can never forget how the whole people rise as one man against an unjust attack, nor how the leader of the Socialists made a speech amid the wild cheers of the Conservative party, which stood up to a man, waving their handkerchiefs at him.

AUSTRIAN ARMY IS CUT TO PIECES

Rome, Aug. 31, via London, 9:55 p. m.—The Messagero publishes a telegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, which says that the Austrians have suffered an irreparable defeat at Zamosa in Russian Poland, fifty miles southeast of Lublin.

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Evening News from St. Petersburg today says:

"The Russian advance in all the theaters of operations continues successfully. Encounters have been reported in several places, but the heaviest fighting appears to have occurred in the southern part of east Prussia and in eastern Galicia."

In east Prussia the German troops, after their defeat at Gumbinnen, joined with the troops opposing the Russian army that was advancing from the south on the line extending from Neidenburg through Ortelburg to Johannesburg, and were driven back. The Germans attempted to defend the line from Soldau through Allenstein to Bischofsburg, but after fierce fighting, which lasted through Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, they were forced to abandon their position, the Russians occupying the garrison town of Allenstein.

German Losses Heavy. The German losses were heavy, particularly in the village of Mulhen, between Neidenburg and Osterode. Panic reigns in Danzig and large numbers of the population are fleeing to Berlin, the remainder assisting in the work of strengthening the fortifications.

Part of the Russian army has occupied the crossings over the River Alle driving the advance detachments of the garrison back. Koenigsberg is a very strong fortress, consisting of 12 large and 8 smaller forts connected by excellent protected causeways. The fortresses are armed with 1250 guns and howitzers, whereof more than 500 are of big caliber. The garrison numbers about 50,000. A siege of such a strong fortress, which has uninterrupted sea communications, would be a long and arduous task, necessitating the use of a very large number of troops. The Russian cavalry particularly distinguished itself by glorious feats of arms at Gumbinnen. One Russian crack cavalry regiment actually charged frontally three German batteries and kept up a continuous fire and succeeded in capturing six guns, though certainly with a great loss of officers and men.

JAPAN WILL NOT SEND SOLDIERS

New York, Aug. 31.—Japan cannot send troops to Europe to assist the allies in the fighting there, although she stands ready to help them in the far east, according to the Japanese consul general here, Takashi Nakamura. This statement was made in reply to questions as to whether Japan would send soldiers to Europe to aid the allies or organize an expedition to help keep Turkey at bay.

"Our agreement with Great Britain," said the consul general, "is such that she need have no fear of removing her troops from India to the war zone. That agreement binds us to protect the interests of Great Britain in just such an emergency and the agreement includes India and China. "In the event of Turkey getting into this war, which is not so promising as it may seem, Japan would send to India a sufficient force to keep down any uprising of the natives that might be fomented by Turkey or German interests. Such a movement of Japanese troops is covered in the agreement. "On the other hand, we cannot send troops to the war in Europe, no matter what the fortunes of the allies may be. In the first place, our agreement does not call for aid in that direction."

BRITISH WARSHIPS ACTIVE IN ORIENT

Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 31.—The American liners Manchuria and China of the Pacific Mail Steamship company's oriental fleet were halted by the British warships off Hong Kong and forced to surrender to the British authorities sixty German and Austrian reservists, bound for the European war from the Philippines, where they had been living. This was the news brought by Captain Thompson and Purser Landers of the China, which arrived here today, bound for San Francisco.

After first inquiring of Washington if they were safe in an American registered vessel, according to officers of the China, and having received assurances that they could not be molested, the Germans and Austrians took passage for San Francisco via Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki and Honolulu. This roundabout route was necessary because they knew they could not reach home via the Suez canal and neither the China nor the Manchuria were scheduled to call at Manila on the return trip.

On arriving at Hong Kong the vessels were halted by ships of the British fleet, the passengers were summoned for inspection and required to give their nationalities at the call of the purser's appeal.

The ship appeared to be German or Austrian and could not prove otherwise were taken in a navy tender to Stone Cutters' Island for detention.

Two Germans aboard the China claimed Swiss citizenship and were not held.

All German residents of Hong Kong Captain Thompson reports, have been held. Manila newspapers of Aug. 8 arriving here confirm the captain's story. They say that after the Manchuria had sailed from Manila a rumor gained circulation there of a plan to arrest the Germans on board the Manchuria after she reached Hong Kong and that on this account it was understood that she would not touch there, but would make Shanghai direct. This course, however, was not followed.

CAPTURE SUSPECTED OF YELLOWSTONE BANDIT

Yellowstone, Mont., Aug. 31.—A man who is believed to be one of the bandits who on July 26 held up the stages in the park has been captured and taken to Fort Yellowstone, the federal headquarters here. Owing to the fact that telegraphic communication with the fort cannot be had at this time, but little detail of the capture, which was made several days ago, can be had.

It was learned that the man was taken last Friday by the United States Army Scouts Little and McBride, in the Jackson Hole country, as he was trying to make his escape by the only known trail from the "Hole 3 wall."

The man under arrest was dressed in riding boots, overalls and a faded flannel shirt and wore a slouch hat. The alleged bandit refused to give his name and the officers who had the man in charge would make no statement until they had delivered their prisoner to headquarters. "The man weighs about 150 pounds, is five feet nine inches in height and about 35 years of age. He speaks fairly good English."

MINERS THREATEN TO DESTROY CITY

Butte, Mont., Aug. 31.—Miners openly threatened tonight to lay the town in ashes if either state or federal troops attempted to enter Butte. One of the leaders of the miners declared that they do not purpose to fight the soldiers, but they would wreak vengeance upon the business men for having been instrumental in bringing soldiers to Butte.

"We have quantities of dynamite and oil," said one leader, "and the troops will find ashes."

Up to today the majority of the miners did not credit the reports that the militia was being mobilized, as the local newspapers withheld the news on request of business men, who feared that its publication would excite the miners.

Secret Meeting.

As soon as news of the mobilization became known calls immediately went forth from President "Huckie" MacDonald and the other leaders for a meeting of union miners, which was held in secret to discuss the coming of the soldiers. Later a committee of miners was sent hurriedly to the depots to determine whether the troops had arrived.

The electric light plant and all the larger stores are guarded by many armed men, as are the mines. On the attic floor of the courthouse there are fifty guards armed with rifles. All ammunition in the hardware stores has been removed and firing pins taken from the rifles.

Plan March to Mine. Miners are planning a march tomorrow by committee of forty to the Original mine of the Anaconda company to line up the miners there and notify them that they must join the insurgent union, quit work or be deported.

Upon learning that the mine approaches are guarded by men armed with rifles, a committee of five men armed with rifles a committee of five from the Mine Workers' union, the insurgent organization, called upon Sheriff Driscoll and County Attorney J. J. McCaffrey this afternoon and requested protection when the committee visits the mine. "We ask this protection to prevent

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bloodshed," said the spokesman. The request was refused, both by the sheriff and the county attorney. McCaffrey replied:

"You intend to enter private property with the intention of deporting men. You talk about armed men. I have the names of more than 100 Mine Workers who have guns in their possession. You might tell the union that I intend to prosecute every one of them."

LUTHER EGERTSON COMING HOME.

Provo, Aug. 31.—Superintendent of Schools L. E. Egertson received today a telegram dated New York from his son, Luther E. Egertson, who is now on his way home from a mission in Great Britain. He expects to arrive in Provo late this week.

MRS. I. O. WALL DIES.

Provo, Aug. 31.—Relatives here have been informed of the death of Mrs. I. O. Wall, 58 years old, wife of Sheriff I. O. Wall of Wasatch county, at her home, Heber, Saturday morning, of Bright's disease. Mrs. Wall is survived by her husband, four daughters, two sons and many other relatives.

JOSEPH LARSON BURIED.

Sandy, Aug. 31.—Funeral services for Joseph Larson, who died Sunday night from diphtheria, were held this afternoon and interment was made in the Sandy cemetery. Joseph Larson was the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Larson, who reside on the state road near here.

TERRIBLE ACT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS

Rotterdam, Aug. 31.—Survivors of the sacking of Louvain who came to the office of the International News Service here today all tell the same story of the calculated terrorism of the German troops directed against the entire population, evidently as a part of their military tactics.

The threats they made were not often carried out, however, except in extreme cases. When the inhabitants were known to have firearms in their houses the German soldiers invariably applied their noses to the muzzle of the gun or revolver to detect by the smell whether the firearm had been recently used. If the test showed that such was the case, it was assumed that the weapon had been used against the invaders and the owner was immediately taken out to the public square, where bunches of them were publicly shot.

The punishment was made as public as possible as a warning. These summary executions caused the wild and panic among the population, who believed that a general massacre was progressing.

Men not found with weapons were

put through a system of mental torture, which none can ever forget. They were separated from their families and compelled to walk through the streets with their hands in the air. They were locked up all night in railroad stations or barracks without food or water and told that they would be shot in the morning. Priests were allowed to go to them to take their confessions during the night and in the morning, still without food, they were again herded through the streets with their hands up at the point of a bayonet.

One survivor told the correspondent of the International News Service that when they were led to the public square they were told they were about to be executed, but could take their choice as to whether they were to be blindfolded and shot facing the firing squad or if they preferred they might sit over a trench with their back to the firing squad.

After hundreds of the inhabitants had suffered all the agony of death they were told that the German commander had spared their lives and that the Germans never inflicted death upon innocent non-combatants, but for every German shot in the streets thereafter, at least ten citizens would be executed. They had better submit to it, therefore, that their fellow citizens obeyed the German orders.

Women were in many cases herded into cars and packed off to some other place, apparently for no other purpose than to break up their families and to spread universal terror. Individual soldiers behaved with gross brutality to the women in many cases.

USE PARASITES TO FIGHT MILL MOTHS

Extreme heating of flour mills by steam radiation, which Utah and Idaho millers started to destroy Mediterranean moths, will be dispensed with for a short time. Parasites will be introduced to fight the moths. This was decided yesterday by the state dairy and food department following receipt from Washington, D. C., of a letter suggesting use of parasites. The letter was from F. H. Chittenden, government expert of the department of entomology, in charge of truck crops and stored products investigations.

The parasites to be used are known as Ichneumon flies. According to Mr. Chittenden, these flies placed in a mill infested with the destructive Mediterranean moth kill the moths and then, when all are killed, themselves die, having nothing more to eat. The government expert says the radiation heat system has proved a success and is not injurious to mill apparatus. However, he recommends the parasites as better.

Heber C. Smith, chief deputy dairy and food commissioner, said yesterday that a large number of these parasites will be introduced at once. Willard Hansen, commissioner, and James H. Wallis, state food inspector of Idaho, held a conference last week in Salt Lake regarding the danger of these moths. An inspection trip showed many of the mills infested.

The Family Market Basket

These are sad days for the family market basket.

Many events seem to have conspired to bring about higher prices, and the careful housewife must be wide awake to make ends meet.

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